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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/581,491	01/16/2007	Vesa Myllymaki	0696-0240PUS1	3826	
2292 7590 12/06/2007 BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747			EXAMINER		
			BLAND, LAYLA D		
FALLS CHUR	.CH, VA 22040-0747		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
				1623	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			12/06/2007	ELECTRONIC	

# Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/581,491	MYLLYMAKI E	ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Layla Bland	1623				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANSIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we tree to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMM 36(a). In no event, however, r rill apply and will expire SIX (6 cause the application to becc	UNICATION.  nay a reply be timely filed  ) MONTHS from the mailing date of the me ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nis communication.			
Status							
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>02 Ju</u>	<u>ine 2006</u> .					
, —	,	action is non-final.					
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideratior					
Applicat	ion Papers			•			
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examiner The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce Applicant may not request that any objection to the o Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b)  objected drawing(s) be held in all ion is required if the dra	peyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a wing(s) is objected to. See 37	7 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority (	under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) △ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  a) △ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:  1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No  3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachmen	t(s)	· .					
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)		view Summary (PTO-413) r No(s)/Mail Date				
3) 🗵 Infor	te of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date 6/2/2006, 8/29/2006, 12/5/2006.	5) 🔲 Notic	e of Informal Patent Application				

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

This application is a national stage entry of International Application No. PCT/FI04/00730, filed December 2, 2004, which claims priority to Finnish Application No. 20031763, filed December 3, 2003. Claims 1-18 are pending in this application and are examined on the merits herein.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 5, 7 and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 5 and 7 recite the limitation "pseudohalogen." Preferred pseudohalogens are given in the specification, but absent a definition it is unclear which groups are pseudohalogens and which are not; thus, it is impossible to determine the metes and bounds of the claim.

Claims 16-18 recite the limitation "non-solvent." Preferred embodiments of "non-solvent" are given in the specification, but absent a definition it is unclear which compounds are considered non-solvents and which are not; thus, it is impossible to determine the metes and bounds of the claim.

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nobuo et al. (JP 2002-003478, January 9, 2002, machine translation) and Swatloski et al. (WO 03/029329, April 10, 2003, PTO-1449 submitted August 29, 2006) in view of Brandt et al. (Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, Vol. 2, pp 221-234 (2001), PTO-1449 submitted December 5, 2006).

Nobuo et al. teach a method of modifying sugars and polysaccharides using an ionic liquid in combination with water sensitive reagents such as acid halides and acid anhydrides [0031]. Ionic liquids solubilize macromolecules and biopolymers [0001] and are known in the art; for example, ionic liquids comprising N-dialkyl imidazolium ion [0003].

Nobuo et al. do not teach the use of microwave irradiation and do not teach modifications of cellulose in particular.

Swatloski et al. teach the dissolution of cellulose in ionic liquids using microwave heating [page 19, first full paragraph]. Ionic liquids comprising chloride anions and imidazolium cations were most effective [page 29, last two paragraphs]. Exemplary ionic liquid cations, molten at a temperature of less than about 150°C [pages 10 and 11], include the cations shown in claims 5-7 of the instant application. Cellulose can be

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dissolved for derivatization [page 18, last sentence] and regenerated in a number of forms from the solution by mixing with water, ethanol, or acetone [page 28, first full paragraph].

Swatloski et al. do not teach etherification of cellulose.

Neither Nobuo et al. nor Swatloski et al. teach reaction conditions for the preparation of cellulose ethers.

Brandt et al. teach etherification of cellulose using R-X compounds such as methyl chloride or sodium chloroacetate, epoxides, acrylic compounds, or diazoalkanes in the presence of OH [page 463, reaction equations]. In the case of lower alkyl chlorides or epoxides, the reaction is carried out in autoclaves at a pressure of about 3 MPa [page 467, 2.3].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to etherify cellulose using the ionic liquids taught by Nobuo et al. and Swatloski et al. in the presence of base and etherifying agents as taught by Brandt et al. Derivatization of polysaccharides using acid halides or acid anhydrides in ionic liquids is known in the art, as taught by Nobuo et al. The skilled artisan could have used the guidance provided by Swatloski et al. and Brandt et al. to optimize conditions for etherification of cellulose in ionic liquids.

A reference is good not only for what it teaches by direct anticipation but also for what one of ordinary skill in the art might reasonably infer from the teachings. (*In re Opprecht* 12 USPQ 2d 1235, 1236 (Fed Cir. 1989); *In re Bode* 193 USPQ 12 (CCPA) 1976). In light of the forgoing discussion, the Examiner concludes that the subject

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matter defined by the instant claims would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 USC 103(a). From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Layla Bland whose telephone number is (571) 272-9572. The examiner can normally be reached on M-R 8:00AM-5:00PM UST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shaojia Anna Jiang can be reached on (571) 272-0627. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Layla Bland Patent Examiner Art Unit 1623 November 28, 2007 Shaojia Anna Jiang

Supervisory Patent Examiner

Art Unit 1623

November 28, 2007